



# FortiSIEM - ESX Installation and Migration Guide

Version 6.1.1



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10/04/2023

FortiSIEM 6.1.1 ESX Installation and Migration Guide

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# **Change Log**

Date	Change Description
09/05/2018	Initial version of FortiSIEM - ESX Installation Guide.
03/29/2019	Revision 1: updated the instructions for registering the Collector on the Supervisor node.
05/22/2019	Revision 2: added a note regarding VMotion support.
11/20/2019	Release of FortiSIEM - ESX Installation Guide for 5.2.6.
03/30/2020	Release of FortiSIEM - ESX Installation Guide for 5.3.0.
08/15/2020	Revision 3: Updated deployment and installation for FortiSIEM 6.1.0 on VMware ESX.
11/03/2020	Revision 4: Updated deployment and installation for FortiSIEM 6.1.1 on VMware ESX.
02/04/2021	Revision 5: Updated Migration content.
02/16/2021	Revision 6: Added Installing on ESX 6.5 content to 6.1.1.
02/23/2021	Revision 7: Minor update to Pre-Migration Checklist.
03/18/2021	Revision 8: Minor update to Pre-Migration Checklist for 6.1.1.
03/29/2021	Revision 9: Minor update to Pre-Migration Checklist for 6.1.1.
04/21/2021	Revision 10: Added Installing on ESX 6.5 content to 6.2.0. Minor update to Pre-Installation Checklist to 6.1.1 and 6.2.0.
04/22/2021	Revision 11: Added Installing on ESX 6.5 content to 6.1.0. Minor update to Pre-Installation Checklist to 6.1.0.
04/28/2021	Revision 12: Updated Pre-Installation Checklist for 6.1.0, 6.1.1 and 6.2.0.
11/19/2021	Revision 13: Updated Register Collectors section for 6.1.x guides.
08/18/2022	Revision 14: Updated All-in-one Installation section.
10/20/2022	Revision 15: Updated Register Collectors instructions for 6.x guides.

## Fresh Installation

- · Pre-Installation Checklist
- All-in-one Installation
- Cluster Installation
- Installing on ESX 6.5

## **Pre-Installation Checklist**

Before you begin, check the following:

- Release 6.1.1 requires at least ESX 6.5, and ESX 6.7 Update 2 is recommended. To install on ESX 6.5, see Installing on ESX 6.5.
- Ensure that your system can connect to the network. You will be asked to provide a DNS Server and a host that can be resolved by the DNS Server and responds to ping. The host can either be an internal host or a public domain host like google.com.
- Deployment type Enterprise or Service Provider. The Service Provider deployment provides multi-tenancy.
- Whether FIPS should be enabled
- · Install type:
  - · All-in-one with Supervisor only, or
  - Cluster with Supervisor and Workers
- · Storage type
  - Online Local or NFS or Elasticsearch
  - Archive NFS or HDFS
- · Before beginning FortiSIEM deployment, you must configure external storage
- Determine hardware requirements:

Node	vCPU	RAM	Local Disks
Supervisor (All in one)	Minimum – 12 Recommended - 32	Minimum • without UEBA – 24GB • with UEBA - 32GB Recommended • without UEBA – 32GB • with UEBA - 64GB	OS – 25GB OPT – 100GB CMDB – 60GB SVN – 60GB Local Event database – based on need
Supervisor (Cluster)	Minimum – 12 Recommended - 32	Minimum  • without UEBA – 24GB  • with UEBA - 32GB  Recommended  • without UEBA – 32GB  • with UEBA - 64GB	OS – 25GB OPT – 100GB CMDB – 60GB SVN – 60GB

Node	vCPU	RAM	Local Disks
Workers	Minimum – 8 Recommended - 16	Minimum – 16GB Recommended – 24GB	OS – 25GB OPT – 100GB
Collector	Minimum – 4 Recommended – 8 ( based on load)	Minimum – 4GB Recommended – 8GB	OS – 25GB OPT – 100GB

**Note:** compared to FortiSIEM 5.x, you need one more disk (OPT) which provides a cache for FortiSIEM.

For OPT - 100GB, the 100GB disk for /opt will consist of a single disk that will split into 2 partitions, /OPT and swap. The partitions will be created and managed by FortiSIEM when configFSM.sh runs.

Before proceeding to FortiSIEM deployment, you must configure the external storage.

- For NFS deployment, see FortiSIEM NFS Storage Guide here.
- For Elasticsearch deployment, see FortiSIEM Elasticsearch Storage Guide here.

## **All-in-one Installation**

This is the simplest installation with a single Virtual Appliance. If storage is external, then you must configure external storage before proceeding with installation.

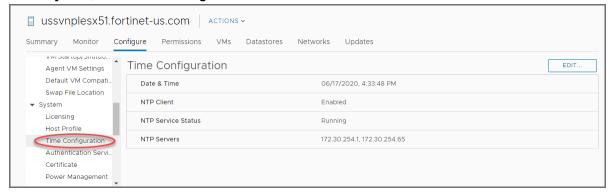
- Set Network Time Protocol for ESX
- Import FortiSIEM into ESX
- · Edit FortiSIEM Hardware Settings
- Start FortiSIEM from the VMware Console
- Configure FortiSIEM via GUI
- Upload the FortiSIEM License
- · Choose an Event Database

#### **Set Network Time Protocol for ESX**

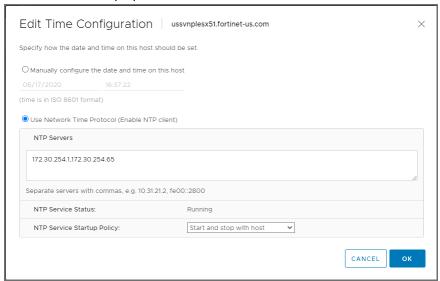
FortiSIEM needs accurate time. To do this you must enable NTP on the ESX host which FortiSIEM Virtual Appliance is going to be installed.

- 1. Log in to your VCenter and select your ESX host.
- 2. Click the Configure tab.

3. Under System, select Time Configuration.



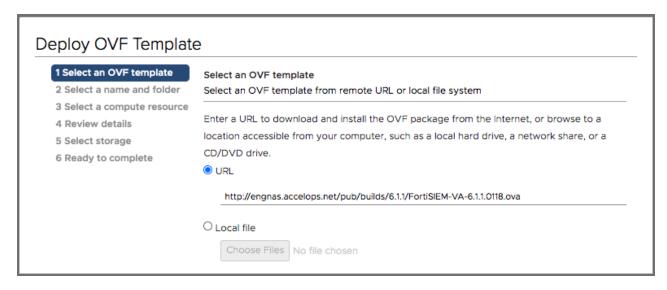
- 4. Click Edit.
- 5. Enter the time zone properties.



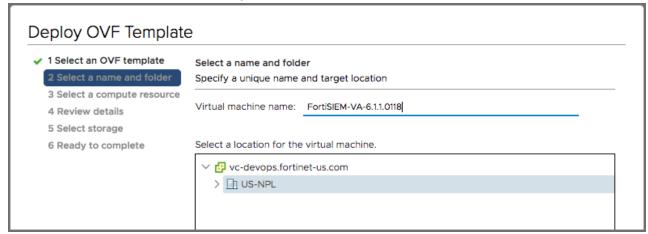
- 6. Enter the IP address of the NTP servers to use.
  If you do not have an internal NTP server, you can access a publicly available one at http://tf.nist.gov/tf-cqi/servers.cqi.
- 7. Choose an NTP Service Startup Policy.
- 8. Click OK to apply the changes.

## **Import FortiSIEM into ESX**

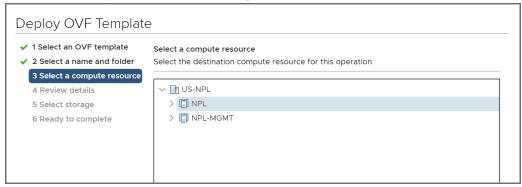
- 1. Go to the Fortinet Support website https://support.fortinet.com to download the ESX package FSM\_FULL\_ALL\_ ESX\_6.1.1\_Build0118.zip. See Downloading FortiSIEM Products for more information on downloading products from the support website.
- 2. Uncompress the packages for Super/Worker and Collector (using 7-Zip tool) to the location where you want to install the image. Identify the .ova file.
- **3.** Right-click on your own host and choose **Deploy OVF Template**. The Deploy OVA Template dialog box appears.
- 4. In 1 Select an OVF template select Local file and navigate to the .ova file. Click Next. If you are installing from a URL, select URL and paste the OVA URL into the field beneath URL.



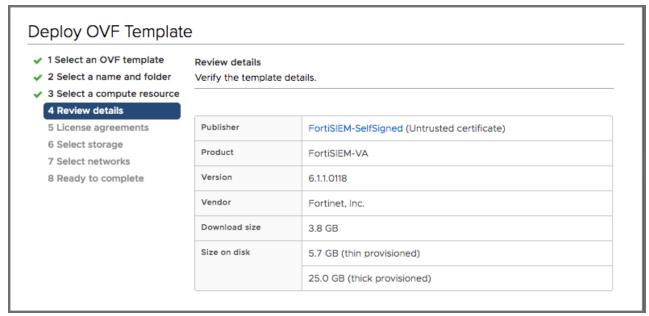
5. In 2 Select a Name and Folder, make any needed edits to the Virtual machine name field. Click Next.



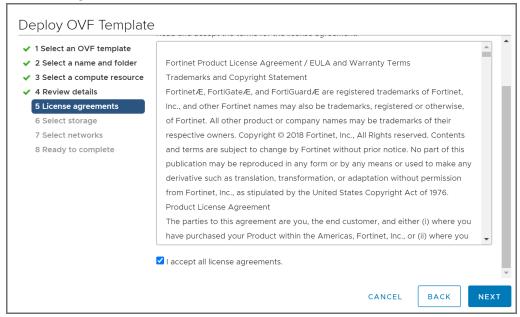
6. In 3 Select a compute resource, select any needed resource from the list. Click Next.



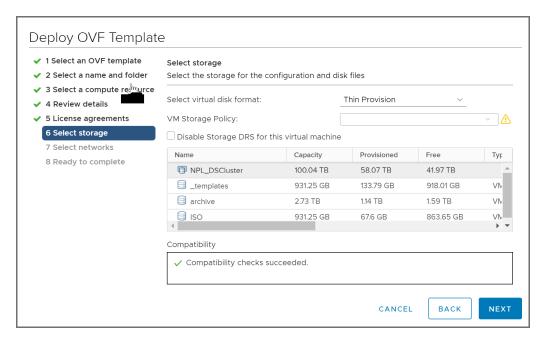
7. Review the information in 4 Review details and click Next.



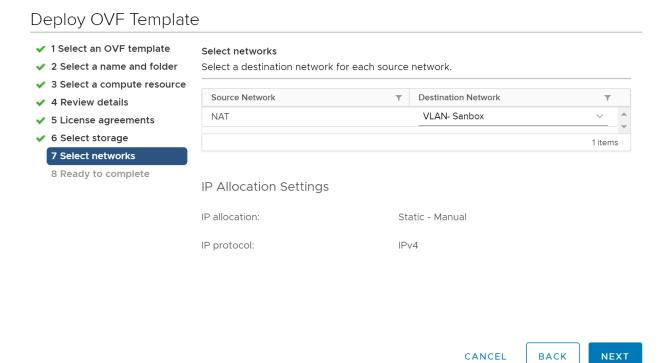
8. 5 License agreements. Click Next.



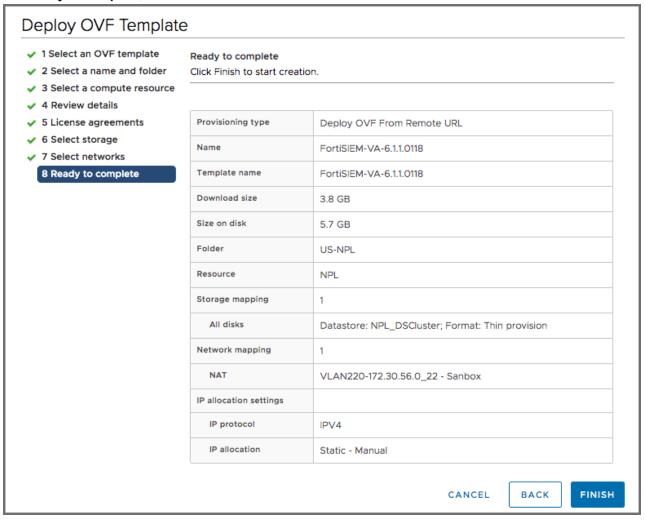
- 9. In 6 Select Storage select the following, then click Next:
  - a. A disk format from the Select virtual disk format drop-down list. Select Thin Provision.
  - b. A VM Storage Policy from the drop-down list.
  - c. Select Disable Storage DRS for this virtual machine, if necessary, and choose the storage DRS from the table.



10. In 7 Select networks, select the source and destination networks from the drop down lists. Click Next.



11. In 8 Ready to complete, review the information and click Finish.



- **12.** In the VSphere client, go to your installed OVA.
- 13. Right-click your installed OVA (example: FortiSIEM-611.0118.ova) and select Edit Settings > VM Options > General Options . Setup Guest OS and Guest OS Version (Linux and 64-bit).
- 14. Open the Virtual Hardware tab. Set CPU to 16 and Memory to 64GB.
- 15. Click Add New Device and create a device.

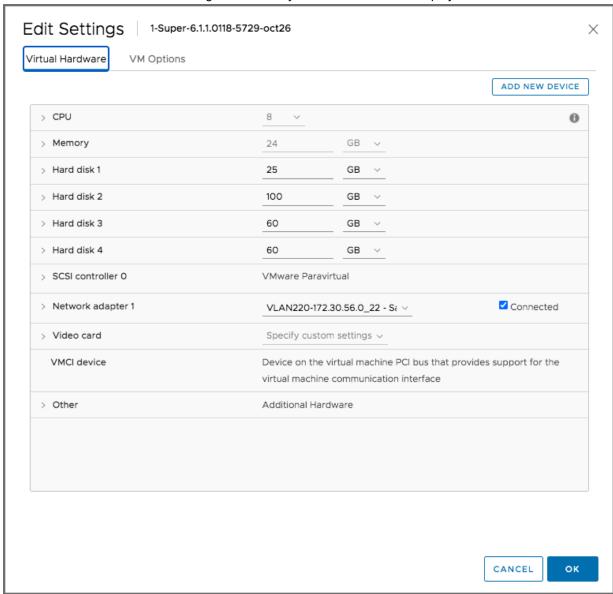
Add additional disks to the virtual machine definition. These will be used for the additional partitions in the virtual appliance. An All In One deployment requires the following additional partitions.

Disk	Size	Disk Name
Hard Disk 2	100GB	/opt For OPT - 100GB, the 100GB disk for /opt will consist of a single disk that will split into 2 partitions, /OPT and swap. The partitions will be created and managed by FortiSIEM when configFSM.shruns.

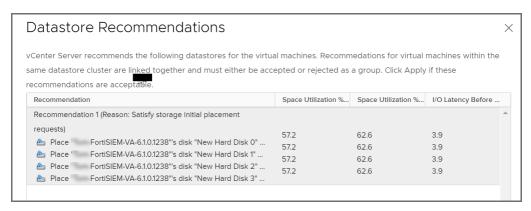
Disk	Size	Disk Name
Hard Disk 3	60GB	/cmdb
Hard Disk 4	60GB	/svn
Hard Disk 5	60GB+	/data (see the following note)

#### Note on Hard Disk 5:

- Add a 5th disk if using local storage in an All In One deployment. Otherwise, a separate NFS share or Elasticsearch cluster must be used for event storage.
- 60GB is the minimum event DB disk size for small deployments, provision significantly more event storage for higher EPS deployments. See the FortiSIEM Sizing Guide for additional information.
- NFS or Elasticsearch event DB storage is mandatory for multi-node cluster deployments.



After you click **OK**, a Datastore Recommendations dialog box opens. Click **Apply**.

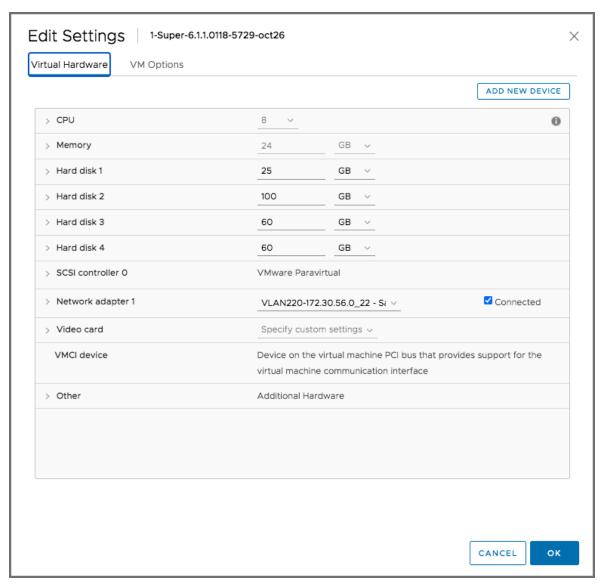


**16.** Do not turn off or reboot the system during deployment, which may take 7 to 10 minutes to complete. When the deployment completes, click **Close**.

## **Edit FortiSIEM Hardware Settings**

- 1. In the VMware vSphere client, select the imported Supervisor.
- 2. Go to Edit Settings > Virtual hardware.
- 3. Set hardware settings as in Pre-Installation Checklist. The recommended settings for the Supervisor node are:
  - CPU = 16
  - Memory = 64 GB
  - · Four hard disks:
    - OS 25GB
    - OPT 100GB
    - CMDB 60GB
    - SVN-60GB

Example settings for the Supervisor node:

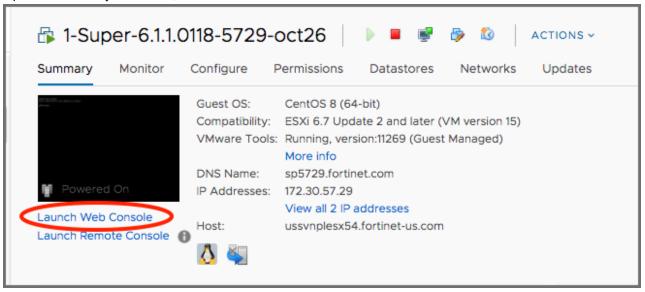


- If event database is local, then choose another disk for storing event data based on your needs.
- · Network Interface card

#### **Start FortiSIEM from the VMware Console**

- 1. In the VMware vSphere client, select the Supervisor, Worker, or Collector virtual appliance.
- 2. Right-click to open the options menu and select Power > Power On.

3. Open the Summary tab for the , select Launch Web Console.



**Network Failure Message:** When the console starts up for the first time you may see a Network eth0 Failed message, but this is expected behavior.

4. Select Web Console in the Launch Console dialog box.



- **5.** When the command prompt window opens, log in with the default login credentials user: root and Password: ProspectHills.
- 6. You will be required to change the password. Remember this password for future use.

At this point, you can continue configuring FortiSIEM by using the GUI.

## **Configure FortiSIEM via GUI**

Follow these steps to configure FortiSIEM by using a simple GUI.

- 1. Log in as user root with the password you set in Step 6 above.
- 2. At the command prompt, go to /usr/local/bin and enter configFSM.sh, for example: # configFSM.sh
- 3. In VM console, select 1 Set Timezone and then press Next.



4. Select your Region, and press Next.



5. Select your Country, and press Next.



**6.** Select the **Country** and **City** for your timezone, and press **Next**.



7. Select 1 Supervisor. Press Next.





Regardless of whether you select **Supervisor**, **Worker**, or **Collector**, you will see the same series of screens.

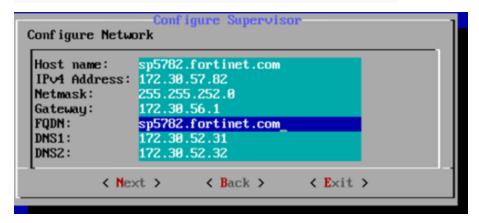
**8.** If you want to enable FIPS, then choose **2**. Otherwise, choose **1**. You have the option of enabling FIPS (option **3**) or disabling FIPS (option **4**) later.

```
Select Operation

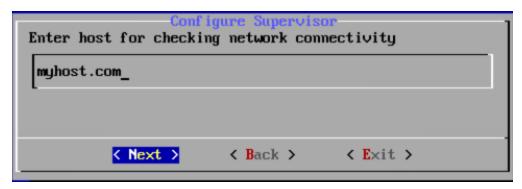
| install_without_fips |
| install_with_fips |
| install_without_fips |
| install_with_fips |
| install_with_fips |
| install_without_fips |
| install_without_fips |
| install_with_fips |
| install_with_fip
```

9. Configure the network by entering the following fields. Press Next.

Option	Description
Host Name	The Supervisor's host name
IPv4 Address	The Supervisor's IPv4 address
NetMask	The Supervisor's subnet
Gateway	Network gateway address
FQDN	Fully-qualified domain name
DNS1, DNS2	Addresses of the DNS server 1 and DNS server2



10. Test network connectivity by entering a host name that can be resolved by your DNS Server (entered in the previous step) and can respond to a ping. The host can either be an internal host or a public domain host like google.com. Press Next.



**11.** The final configuration confirmation is displayed. Verify that the parameters are correct. If they are not, then press **Back** to return to previous dialog boxes to correct any errors. If everything is OK, then press **Run**.



The options are described in the following table.

Option	Description
-r	The FortiSIEM component being configured
-Z	The time zone being configured
-i	IPv4-formatted address
-m	Address of the subnet mask
<b>-</b> g	Address of the gateway server used
host	Host name
-f	FQDN address: fully-qualified domain name
-t	The IP type. The values can be either <b>4</b> (for <b>ipv4</b> ) or <b>6</b> (for <b>v6</b> ) <b>Note:</b> the <b>6</b> value is not currently supported.
dns1,dns2	Addresses of DNS server 1 and DNS server 2.
-0	Installation option (install_without_fips, install_with_fips, enable_fips, disable_fips, or change_ip)
-Z	Time zone. Possible values are <b>US/Pacific</b> , <b>Asia/Shanghai, Europe/London</b> , or

Option	Description	
	Africa/Tunis	
testpinghost	The URL used to test connectivity	

12. It will take some time for this process to finish. When it is done, proceed to Upload the FortiSIEM License. If the VM fails, you can inspect the ansible.log file located at /usr/local/fresh-install/logs to try and identify the problem.

## **Upload the FortiSIEM License**



Before proceeding, make sure that you have obtained valid FortiSIEM license from Forticare. For more information, see the Licensing Guide.

You will now be asked to input a license.

- 1. Open a Web browser and log in to the FortiSIEM UI.
- 2. The License Upload dialog box will open.



3. Click Browse and upload the license file.

Make sure that the **Hardware ID** shown in the License Upload page matches the license.

- 4. For User ID and Password, choose any Full Admin credentials.
  - For the first time installation, enter admin as the user and admin\*1 as the password. You will then be asked to create a new password for GUI access.
- 5. Choose License type as Enterprise or Service Provider.
  - This option is available only for a first time installation. Once the database is configured, this option will not be available.
- 6. Proceed to Choose an Event Database.

#### **Choose an Event Database**

For a fresh installation, you will be taken to the Event Database Storage page. You will be asked to choose between **Local Disk**, **NFS** or **Elasticsearch** options. For more details, see Configuring Storage.



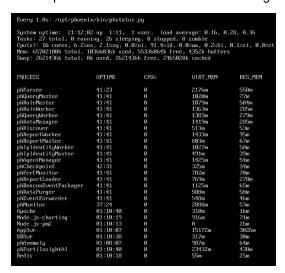
After the License has been uploaded, and the Event Database Storage setup is configured, FortiSIEM installation is complete. If the installation is successful, the VM will reboot automatically. Otherwise, the VM will stop at the failed task.

You can inspect the ansible.log file located at /usr/local/fresh-install/logs if you encounter any issues during FortiSIEM installation.

After installation completes, ensure that the phMonitor is up and running, for example:

# phstatus

The response should be similar to the following.



## **Cluster Installation**

For larger installations, you can choose Worker nodes, Collector nodes, and external storage (NFS or Elasticsearch).

- Install Supervisor
- Install Workers
- Register Workers
- Install Collectors
- Register Collectors

## **Install Supervisor**

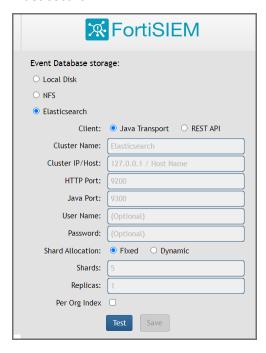
Follow the steps in All-in-one Install with two differences:

- Setting up hardware you do not need an event database.
- Setting up an external Event database configure the cluster for either NFS or Elasticsearch.

#### **NFS**



#### **Elasticsearch**



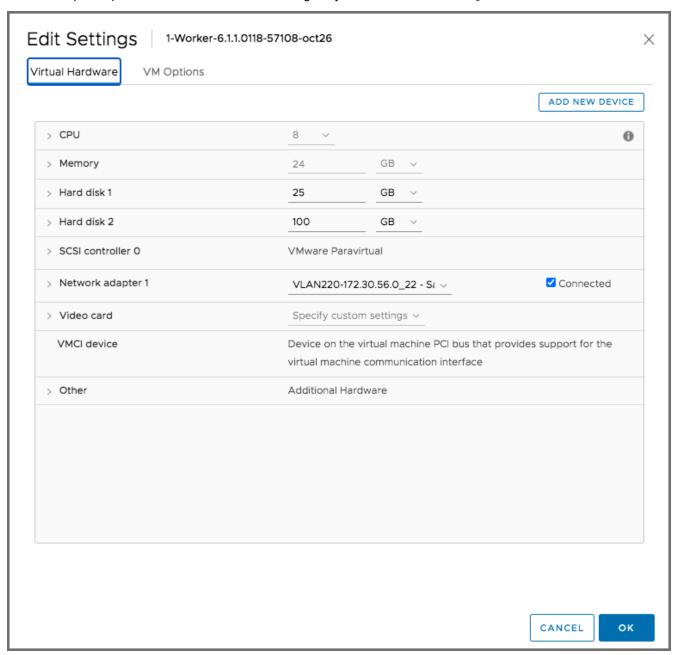
You must choose external storage listed in Choose an Event Database.

#### **Install Workers**

Once the Supervisor is installed, follow the same steps in All-in-one Install to install a Worker except only choose OS and OPT disks. The recommended CPU and memory settings for Worker node, and required hard disk settings are:

- CPU = 8
- Memory = 24 GB
- · Two hard disks:
  - OS 25GB

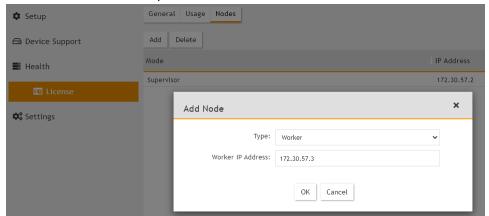
OPT – 100GB
 For OPT - 100GB, the 100GB disk for /opt will consist of a single disk that will split into 2 partitions, /OPT and swap. The partitions will be created and managed by FortiSIEM when configFSM.sh runs.



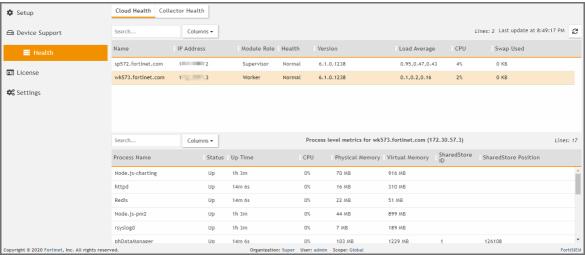
## **Register Workers**

Once the Worker is up and running, add the Worker to the Supervisor node.

- 1. Go to ADMIN > License > Nodes.
- 2. Select Worker from the drop-down list and enter the Worker's IP address. Click Add.



3. See ADMIN > Health > Cloud Health to ensure that the Workers are up, healthy, and properly added to the system.



## **Install Collectors**

Once Supervisor and Workers are installed, follow the same steps in All-in-one Install to install a Collector except in Edit FortiSIEM Hardware Settings, only choose OS and OPT disks. The recommended CPU and memory settings for Collector node, and required hard disk settings are:

- CPU = 4
- Memory = 8GB
- · Two hard disks:
  - OS 25GB
  - OPT 100GB

For OPT - 100GB, the 100GB disk for /opt will consist of a single disk that will split into 2 partitions, /OPT and swap. The partitions will be created and managed by FortiSIEM when configFSM.sh runs.

## **Register Collectors**

Collectors can be deployed in Enterprise or Service Provider environments.

- Enterprise Deployments
- Service Provider Deployments

### **Enterprise Deployments**

For Enterprise deployments, follow these steps.

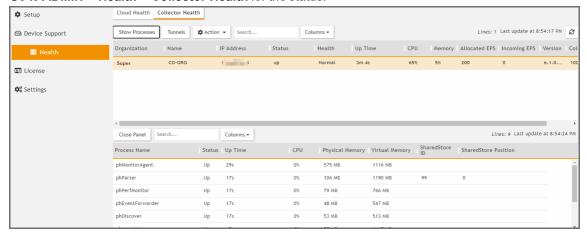
- 1. Log in to Supervisor with 'Admin' privileges.
- 2. Go to ADMIN > Settings > System > Event Worker.
  - **a.** Enter the IP of the Worker node. If a Supervisor node is only used, then enter the IP of the Supervisor node. Multiple IP addresses can be entered on separate lines. In this case, the Collectors will load balance the upload of events to the listed Event Workers.

**Note**: Rather than using IP addresses, a DNS name is recommended. The reasoning is, should the IP addressing change, it becomes a matter of updating the DNS rather than modifying the Event Worker IP addresses in FortiSIEM.

- b. Click OK.
- 3. Go to ADMIN > Setup > Collectors and add a Collector by entering:
  - a. Name Collector Name
  - **b. Guaranteed EPS** this is the EPS that Collector will always be able to send. It could send more if there is excess EPS available.
  - c. Start Time and End Time set to Unlimited.
- **4.** SSH to the Collector and run following script to register Collectors:
  - # /opt/phoenix/bin/phProvisionCollector --add <user> '<password>' <Super IP or
    Host> <Organization> <CollectorName>

The password should be enclosed in single quotes to ensure that any non-alphanumeric characters are escaped.

- a. Set user and password using the admin user name and password for the Supervisor.
- b. Set Super IP or Host as the Supervisor's IP address.
- c. Set Organization. For Enterprise deployments, the default name is Super.
- d. Set CollectorName from Step 2a.The Collector will reboot during the Registration.
- 5. Go to ADMIN > Health > Collector Health for the status.



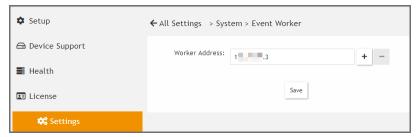
### **Service Provider Deployments**

For Service Provider deployments, follow these steps.

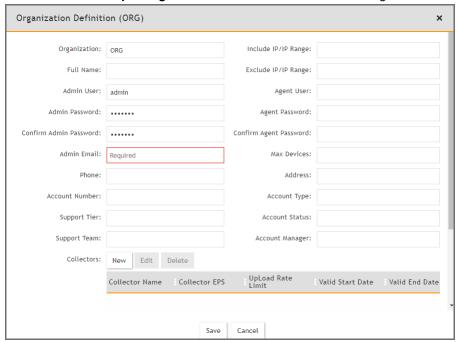
- 1. Log in to Supervisor with 'Admin' privileges.
- 2. Go to ADMIN > Settings > System > Event Worker.
  - **a.** Enter the IP of the Worker node. If a Supervisor node is only used, then enter the IP of the Supervisor node. Multiple IP addresses can be entered on separate lines. In this case, the Collectors will load balance the upload of events to the listed Event Workers.

**Note**: Rather than using IP addresses, a DNS name is recommended. The reasoning is, should the IP addressing change, it becomes a matter of updating the DNS rather than modifying the Event Worker IP addresses in FortiSIEM.

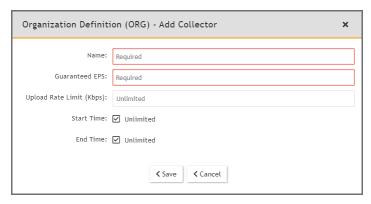
b. Click OK.



3. Go to ADMIN > Setup > Organizations and click New to add an Organization.



- 4. Enter the Organization Name, Admin User, Admin Password, and Admin Email.
- 5. Under Collectors, click New.
- 6. Enter the Collector Name, Guaranteed EPS, Start Time, and End Time.
  The last two values could be set as Unlimited. Guaranteed EPS is the EPS that the Collector will always be able to send. It could send more if there is excess EPS available.



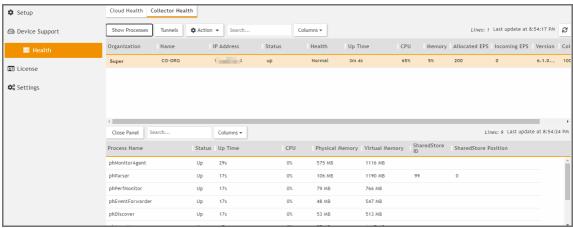
- 7. SSH to the Collector and run following script to register Collectors:
  - # /opt/phoenix/bin/phProvisionCollector --add <user> '<password>' <Super IP or
    Host> <Organization> <CollectorName>

The password should be enclosed in single quotes to ensure that any non-alphanumeric characters are escaped.

- **a.** Set user and password using the admin user name and password for the Organization that the Collector is going to be registered to.
- **b.** Set Super IP or Host as the Supervisor's IP address.
- c. Set Organization as the name of an organization created on the Supervisor.
- d. Set CollectorName from Step 6.

The Collector will reboot during the Registration.

8. Go to ADMIN > Health > Collector Health and check the status.

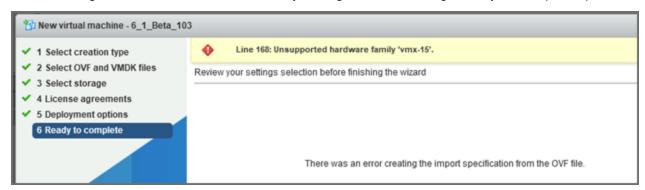


## **Installing on ESX 6.5**

- Importing a 6.5 ESX Image
- · Resolving Disk Save Error
- · Adding a 5th Disk for /data

## Importing a 6.5 ESX Image

When installing with ESX 6.5, or an earlier version, you will get an error message when you attempt to import the image.



To resolve this import issue, you will need to take the following steps:

- 1. Install 7-Zip.
- 2. Extract the OVA file into a directory.
- 3. In the directory where you extracted the OVA file, edit the file FortiSIEM-VA-6.1.1.0118.ovf, and replace all references to vmx-15 with your compatible ESX hardware version shown in the following table.

  Note: For example, for ESX 6.5, replace vmx-15 with vmx-13.

```
<
```

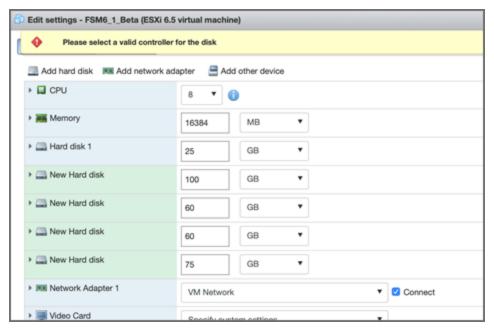
Compatibility	Description
EXSi 6.5 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 13) is compatible with ESXi 6.5.
EXSi 6.0 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 11) is compatible with ESXi 6.0 and ESXi 6.5.

Compatibility	Description
EXSi 5.5 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 10) is compatible with ESXi 5.5, ESXi 6.0, and ESXi 6.5.
EXSi 5.1 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 9) is compatible with ESXi 5.1, ESXi 5.5, ESXi 6.0, and ESXi 6.5.
EXSi 5.0 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 8) is compatible with ESXI 5.0, ESXi 5.1, ESXi 5.5, ESXi 6.0, and ESXi 6.5.
ESX/EXSi 4.0 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 7) is compatible with ESX/ESXi 4.0, ESX/ESXi 4.1, ESXI 5.0, ESXi 5.1, ESXi 5.5, ESXi 6.0, and ESXi 6.5.
EXS/ESXi 3.5 and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 4) is compatible with ESX/ESXi 3.5, ESX/ESXi 4.0, ESX/ESXi 4.1, ESXI 5.1, ESXi 5.5, ESXi 6.0, and ESXi 6.5. It is also compatible with VMware Server 1.0 and later. ESXi 5.0 does not allow creation of virtual machines with ESX/ESXi 3.5 and later compatibility, but you can run such virtual machines if they were created on a host with different compatibility.
ESX Server 2.x and later	This virtual machine (hardware version 3) is compatible with ESX Server 2.x, ESX/ESXi 3.5, ESX/ESXi 4.0, ESX/ESXi 4.1, and ESXI 5.0. You cannot create, edit, turn on, clone, or migrate virtual machines with ESX Server 2.x compatibility. You can only register or upgrade them.

Note: For more information, see here.

## **Resolving Disk Save Error**

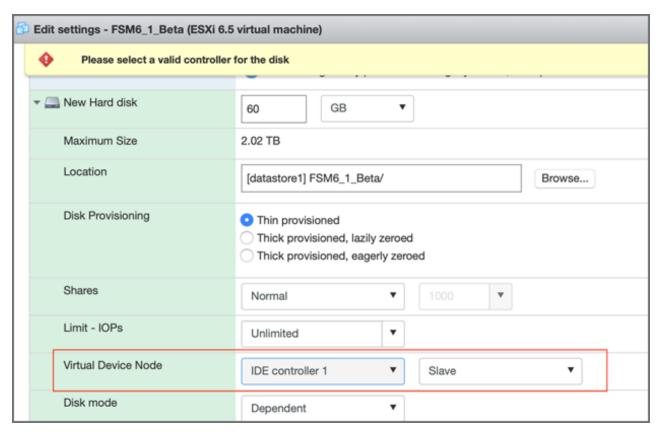
You may encounter an error message asking you to select a valid controller for the disk if you attempt to add an additional 4th disk (/opt, /cmd, /svn, and /data). This is likely due to an old IDE controller issue in VMware, where you are normally limited to 2 IDE controllers, 0, 1, and 2 disks per controller (Master/Slave).



If you are attempting to add 5 disks in total, such as this following example, you will need to take the following steps:

Disk	Usage
1st	25GB default for image
2nd	100GB for /opt For OPT - 100GB, the 100GB disk for /opt will consist of a single disk that will split into 2 partitions, /OPT and swap. The partitions will be created and managed by FortiSIEM when configFSM.sh runs.
3rd	60GB for / cmdb
4th	60GB for /svn
5th	75GB for /data (optional, or use with NFS or ES storage)

- 1. Go to Edit settings, and add each disk individually, clicking save after adding each disk. When you reach the 4th disk, you will receive the "Please select a valid controller for the disk" message. This is because the software has failed to identify the virtual device node controller/Master or Slave for some unknown reason.
- 2. Expand the disk setting for each disk and review which IDE Controller Master/Slave slots are in use. For example, in one installation, there may be an attempt for the 4th disk to be added to IDE Controller 0 when the Master/Slave slots are already in use. In this situation, you would need to put the 4th disk on IDE Controller 1 in the Slave position, as shown here. In your situation, make the appropriate configuration setting change.



3. Click save to ensure your work has been saved.

## Adding a 5th Disk for /data

When you need to add a 5th disk, such as for /data, and there is no available slot, you will need to add a SATA controller to the VM by taking the following steps:

- 1. Go to Edit settings.
- 2. Select Add Other Device, and select SCSI Controller (or SATA).

You will now be able to add a 5th disk for /data, and it should default to using the additional controller. You should be able to save and power on your VM. At this point, follow the normal instructions for installation.

Note: When adding the local disk in the GUI, the path should be /dev/sda or /dev/sdd. You can use one of the following commands to locate:

```
# fdisk-l
```

or

# lsblk

## Migrating from FortiSIEM 5.3.x or 5.4.0

Migration limitations: If migrating from 5.3.3 or 5.4.0 to 6.1.1, please be aware that the following features will not be available after migration.

- · Pre-compute feature
- · Elastic Cloud support

If any of these features are critical to your organization, then please wait for a later version where these features are available after migration.

This section describes how upgrade from FortiSIEM 5.3.x or 5.4.0 to FortiSIEM 6.1.1. FortiSIEM performs migration inplace, via a bootloader. There is no need to create a new image or copy disks. The bootloader shell contains the new version of FortiSIEM.

- · Pre-Migration Checklist
- Migrate All-in-one Installation
- Migrate Cluster Installation

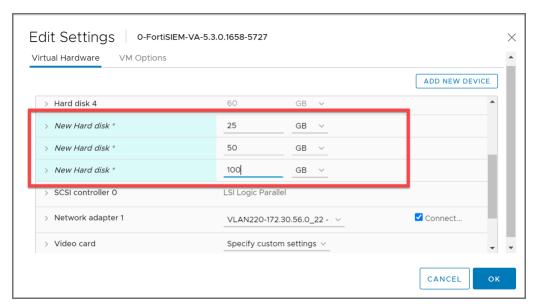
## **Pre-Migration Checklist**

To perform the migration, the following prerequisites must be met

- 1. Release 6.1.1 requires at least ESX 6.5, and ESX 6.7 Update 2 is recommended.
- 2. Ensure that your system can connect to the network. You will be asked to provide a DNS Server and a host that can be resolved by the DNS Server and can respond to a ping. The host can either be an internal host or a public domain host like google.com.
- 3. Make sure you are running 5.3.x or 5.4.0, since 6.1.1 migration is only supported from these versions. If you are running a version earlier than 5.3.0, then upgrade to any of these versions first (recommended 5.4.0) and then follow the procedures below.
- 4. Take a SnapShot of the running FortiSIEM instance.
- 5. Delete Worker from Super GUI.
- 6. Stop/Shutdown the Worker.
- 7. Make sure the root directory (/) has at least 1 GB of available space.
- 8. Right click the FortiSIEM OVA in VCenter and choose Edit Settings.
- 9. In the VM Hardware tab, click **Add New Device > Hard Disk** to add a disk with 25GB of space. Repeat this process to add disks with 50GB and 100GB of space. There should be a total of 7 disks: 4 existing disks using local storage and the 3 disks you just added. Click **OK** when you are finished.



You can find detailed information about installing FortiSIEM and configuring disks in Fresh Installation.



- 10. Review the list of Datastores and click Apply.
- 11. In VCenter, right click the FortiSIEM VM and select Power On.
- 12. In the VCenter Summary tab, click Launch Web Console.
- **13.** Log in to the console as user root, with password ProspectHills.
- **14.** In the console, run fdisk -1, for example:

# fdisk -1



Note the list of the partition tables, the disk names, their approximate sizes and the UUID value. You will need this information for a later step.

```
Disk identifier: 0x000ac8e6
       Device Boot
                                                Start
                                                                                End
                                                                                                      Blocks
                                                                                                                            Id Sustem
/dev/sdc1
                                                                               7832
                                                                                                  62910539+ 83 Linux
Disk /dev/sdd: 64.4 GB, 64424509440 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 7832 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000
Disk /dev/sdf: 53.7 GB, 53687091200 bytes
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk identifier: 0x00000000
Disk /dev/sde: 26.8 GB, 26843545600 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 3263 cylinders
Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225280 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk identifier: 0x00000000
Disk /dev/sdg: 107.4 GB, 107374182400 bytes
DISK / NewSay. 187.4 GB, 1873/1102/80 bytes

255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 13054 cylinders

Units = cylinders of 16065 * 512 = 8225/280 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disk identifier: 0x00000000
[root@va5727 ~]# _
```

- 15. Mount the ~50GB disk to the /images directory. In the console, enter these commands and options:
  - a. Enter # fdisk /dev/<your\_50GB\_disk> Press Return.
  - **b.** Enter n to add a new partition. Press **Return**.
  - **c.** Enter p to choose primary partition. Press **Return**.
  - d. Enter 1 to choose partition number. Press Return.
  - e. Press Return to accept the default.
  - f. Press Return to accept the default.
  - **g.** Enter w to write the table to disk and exit. Press **Return**.
  - h. Enter the mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdf1 command (where sdf1 is the 50GB disk) to make a file system.
  - i. Enter the mkdir -p /images command to create an images directory.
  - j. Enter mount /dev/sdf1 /images command to mount the 50GB disk to the /images directory. Or using the UUID if the disk name changed, for example:

```
# blkid /dev/sdf1 /dev/sdf1: UUID="d4a5b82f-6e73-456b-ab08-d6e6d845d1aa" TYPE="ext4"
# mount -U d4a5b82f-6e73-456b-ab08-d6e6d845d1aa /images
```

**16.** Enter the df -h command to get the file system disk space usage.

The following screen shot illustrates steps 12 and 13.

Fortinet Inc.

```
[[root@va57199 /]# fdisk /dev/sdf
WARNING: DOS-compatible mode is deprecated. It's strongly recommended to
          switch off the mode (command 'c') and change display units to
          sectors (command 'u').
Command (m for help): n
Command action
   е
       extended
       primary partition (1-4)
   р
Partition number (1-4): 1
First cylinder (1-6657, default 1):
Using default value 1
[Last cylinder, +cylinders or +size{K,M,G} (1-6657, default 6657):
Using default value 6657
Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered!
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.
[root@va57199 /]# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sdf1
mke2fs 1.41.12 (17-May-2010)
Filesystem label=
OS type: Linux
Block size=4096 (log=2)
Fragment size=4096 (log=2)
Stride=0 blocks, Stripe width=0 blocks
3342336 inodes, 13368080 blocks
668404 blocks (5.00%) reserved for the super user
First data block=0
Maximum filesystem blocks=4294967296
408 block groups
32768 blocks per group, 32768 fragments per group
8192 inodes per group
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
         32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
         4096000, 7962624, 11239424
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (32768 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information:
done
This filesystem will be automatically checked every 36 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first. Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
[root@va57199 /]#
[root@va57199 /]#
[root@va57199 /]# mount /dev/sdf1 /images
[root@va57199 /]# df -h
Filesystem
                Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
                 55G
/dev/sda3
                        36G
                              17G 69% /
                                    1% /dev/shm
tmpfs
                 7.8G 8.0K
                             7.8G
/dev/sda1
                 124M
                        43M
                              76M 36% /boot
/dev/sdb1
                  60G 453M
                               56G
                                     1% /cmdb
/dev/sdc1
                  60G 181M
                               56G
                                    1% /svn
/dev/sdd
                  79G 210M
                               75G
                                    1% /data
/dev/sdf1
                  51G
                        52M
                               48G
                                    1% /images
[root@va57199 /]#
```

17. Copy the FSM\_Full\_All\_RAW\_VM-6.1.1\_build0118.zip file to the /images directory. Use unzip to extract the 6.1.1 FortiSIEM hardware image.

```
# unzip FSM Full All RAW VM-6.1.1 build0118.zip
```

Note: The image size is about 25GB after extracting.

**18.** Create a soft link to the image folder, for example:

```
# ln -sf /images/FortiSIEM-RAW-VM-6.1.1.0118.img /images/latest
```

19. Enter the 11 command to ensure latest link is defined, for example:

# 11

```
[root@sp5783 images]# ll
total 30049224
-rw-r----- 1 root root 26843545600 Oct 26 12:00 FortiSIEM-RAW-VM-6.1.1.0118.img
-rw-r----- 1 root root 3926832827 Oct 26 13:19 FSM_Full_All_RAW_VM_6.1.1_build0118.zip
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 39 Oct 28 16:28 latest -> /images/FortiSIEM-RAW-VM-6.1.1.0118.img
drwx------ 2 root root 16384 Oct 28 16:23 lost+found
```

## Migrate All-in-one Installation

- · Download the Bootloader
- · Prepare the Bootloader
- Load the FortiSIEM 6.1.1 Image
- Prepare the FortiSIEM VM for 6.1.1
- Migrate to FortiSIEM 6.1.1
- · Finishing Up

#### **Download the Bootloader**

Install and configure the FortiSIEM bootloader to start migration. Follow these steps:

- 1. Download the bootloader FSM\_Bootloader\_6.1.1\_build0118.zip from the support site and copy it to the /images directory.
- **2.** Unzip the file, for example:

```
# unzip FSM Bootloader 6.1.1 build0118.zip
```

```
[root@sp5783 images]# ll
total 30325396
                  1 root root 26843545600 Oct 26 12:00 FortiSIEM-RAW-VM-6.1.1.0118.img
2 root root 4096 Oct 28 16:30 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                                        282794080 Oct 26 13:13 FSM_I
                                      282794080 Oct 26 13:13 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118.zip
3926832827 Oct 26 13:19 FSM_Full_All_RAW_VM_6.1.1_build0118.zip
39 Oct 28 16:28 latest -> /images/FortiSIEM_RAW_VM_6.1.1.0118.img
                    root root
                  1
                     root root
 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                                               16384 Oct 28 16:23 lost+found
                  2 root root
 [root@sp5783 images]# cd FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118
[root@sp5783 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118]# ll
total 276220
                    root root 114 Oct 26 10:42 grub_bl.tmpl
root root 188 Oct 26 10:42 grub_bl.tmpl.hw
root root 277410143 Oct 26 11:23 initramfs.gz
  rwxr-xr-x 1
  -rwxr-xr-x
                                           161 Oct 26 10:42 network_params.json
21823 Oct 26 10:42 prepare_bootloader
50 Oct 26 10:42 pwd_backup
                     root root
                  1 root root
  rwxr-xr-x 1
                    root root
                                        5392080 Oct 26 11:23 vmlinuz
  rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
 [root@sp5783 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118]#
```

## **Prepare the Bootloader**

Follow these steps to run the prepare bootloader script:

- 1. Go to the bootloader directory, for example:
   # cd /images/FSM Bootloader 6.1.1 build0118
- 2. Run the prepare\_bootloader script to install and configure the bootloader. This script installs, configures, and reboots the system. The script may take a few minutes to complete.
  - # sh prepare bootloader
- 3. The script will open the FortiSIEM bootloader shell.

```
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done
This filesystem will be automatically checked every 34 mounts or
180 days, whichever comes first. Use tune2fs -c or -i to override.
WARNING: DOS-compatible mode is deprecated. It's strongly recommended to switch off the mode (command 'c') and change display units to sectors (command 'u').
Command (m for help): Partition number (1-4):
Command (m for help): Command (m for help): Command (m for help): The partition table has been alter
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
WARNING: Re-reading the partition table failed with error 16: Device or resource busy.
The kernel still uses the old table. The new table will be used at the next reboot or after you run partprobe(8) or kpart\times(8)
Syncing disks.
Installation finished. No error reported.
This is the contents of the device map /boot/grub/device.map.

Check if this is correct or not. If any of the lines is incorrect,
fix it and re-run the script `grub-install'.
# this device map was generated by anaconda
(hd0)
             /dev/sda
(hd4)
              /dev/sde
Installation finished. No error reported.
This is the contents of the device map /boot/grub/device.map.

Check if this is correct or not. If any of the lines is incorrect, fix it and re-run the script `grub-install'.
# this device map was generated by anaconda
(hd0)
              /dev/sda
(hd4)
              /dev/sde
Waiting SYSTEM Will be Rebooted [root@va5727 bootloader]#
```

Note: you might have to reboot the system manually if auto-reboot does not work.

4. In the FortiSIEM bootloader shell, choose FortiSIEM Boot Loader. Press Return.

```
CentOS (2.6.32-754.28.1.el6.x86_64)

FortiSIEM Boot Loader

Use the ↑ and ↓ keys to select which entry is highlighted.

Press enter to boot the selected OS, 'e' to edit the commands before booting, 'a' to modify the kernel arguments before booting, or 'c' for a command-line.
```

#### Load the FortiSIEM 6.1.1 Image

Follow these steps to load the FortiSIEM image:

1. Log in to the bootloader shell as user root with password ProspectHills.

- 2. Create and mount the /images directory:
  - **a.** Create a /images directory if it is not already present, for example:
    - # mkdir -p /images
  - **b.** Mount the sdf1 (the 50GB disk) to the /images directory, for example:
    - # mount /dev/sdf1 /images

Or using the UUID if the disk name changed:

- # mount -U d4a5b82f-6e73-456b-ab08-d6e6d845d1aa /images
- **c.** Change to the /images directory, for example:
  - # cd /images
- **d.** Run the 11 command to check disk usage.
  - # 11

These steps are illustrated in the following screen shot.

```
[root@fsmshell images]# 11
total 33647324
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                    9254 Oct 28 19:42 ao_login.png
                                    4739 Oct 28 19:42 ao_upload.png
4096 Oct 28 19:42 backup
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root
                                     938 Oct 28 19:42 bg.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 26843545600 Oct 26 15:00 FortiSIEM-RAW-UM-6.1.1.0118.img
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 630081428 Oct 28 19:34 fsm_53_glassfish.xz
-rw-r--r- 1 root root 2771411616 Oct 28 19:41 fsm_53_phoenix.xz
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Oct 28 19:43 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 282794080 Oct 26 16:13 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118.zip
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3926832827 Oct 26 16:19 FSM_Full_All_RAW_UM_6.1.1_build0118.zip
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                     814 Oct 26 22:26 grub_base
                                     39 Oct 28 19:28 latest -> /images/FortiSIEM-RAW-UM-6.1.1.0118.img
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                                   9254 Oct 28 19:42 login.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
drwx----- 2 root root
                                   16384 Oct 28 19:23 lost+found
                                  169 Oct 28 19:42 network_params.json
165 Oct 28 19:42 network_params.json.bak
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                                  4096 Oct 28 19:42 org
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                   234 Oct 28 19:42 origdisks
 rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                      44 Oct 28 19:32 orig_UUID
                                   20 Jul 8 18:15 passwds
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 500 501
                                  45675 Oct 26 22:21 phoenix_config.txt
                                   177 Oct 28 19:32 pwd_backup
56 Oct 28 19:32 pwd_backup.bak
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                                    5602 Oct 28 19:42 upload.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-rw-r-- 1 500 501
                                    125 Aug 19 18:57 VERSION
                                    3242 Oct 28 19:42 wl_login.png
 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                    1114 Oct 28 19:42 wl_upload.png
[root@fsmshell images]# _
```

- 3. Run the load image script to swipe the old image with the new image, for example:
  - **a.** Change to the root directory and check the contents, for example:
    - # cd / # 11

**b.** Run the load image script, for example:

```
# sh load_image
```

```
Iroot@fsmshell /|# sh load_image
Found disk /dev/sde of Required size
Checking Partitions on /dev/sde
sde already has partitions
yes
Running Command: dd if=/images/latest of=/dev/sde bs=512 conv=noerror,sync status=progress
26776572416 bytes (27 GB) copied, 588.843679 s, 45.5 MB/s
52428800+0 records in
52428800+0 records out
26843545600 bytes (27 GB) copied, 596.499 s, 45.0 MB/s
Swiping Image to new disk
[root@fsmshell /|# [ 1174.311179] sde: sde1 sde2
[ 1174.492305] device-mapper: uevent: version 1.0.3
[ 1174.493463] device-mapper: ioctl: 4.34.0-ioctl (2015-10-28) initialised: dm-devel@redhat.com
```

When the script completes. Press Return.

- c. Press Return again to end the load image script.
- **d.** Run the fdisk -1 command to check that the disks have been configured, for example:

```
# fdisk -l
```

```
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
1/0 size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 8xa9edZebc

Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sde1 * 2048 2099199 1048576 83 Linux
/dev/sde2 2099200 52420799 25164000 8e Linux LUM

Disk /dev/sdf: 53.7 GB, 53687091200 bytes, 104857600 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
1/0 size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disk label type: dos
Disk identifier: 0xb529cfb3

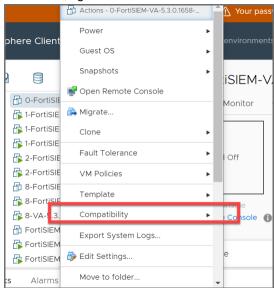
Device Boot Start End Blocks Id System
/dev/sdf1 63 104856254 52428096 83 Linux
```

**4.** In VCenter, power off the VM after load image completes.

#### **Prepare the FortiSIEM VM for 6.1.1**

On the powered off machine from ESXi console, follow these steps to prepare the FortiSIEM VM.

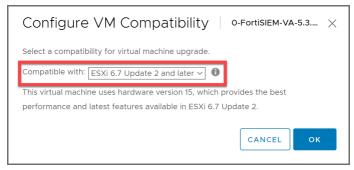
1. In VCenter, right-click the FortiSIEM VM and select Compatibility > Upgrade VM Compatibility.



2. In the VM Compatibility Upgrade screen, click Yes.

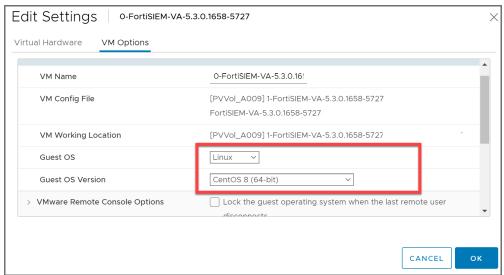


3. In the Configure VM Compatibility screen, select ESXi 6.7 Update 2 and later from the Compatible with: drop-down list. Click OK.



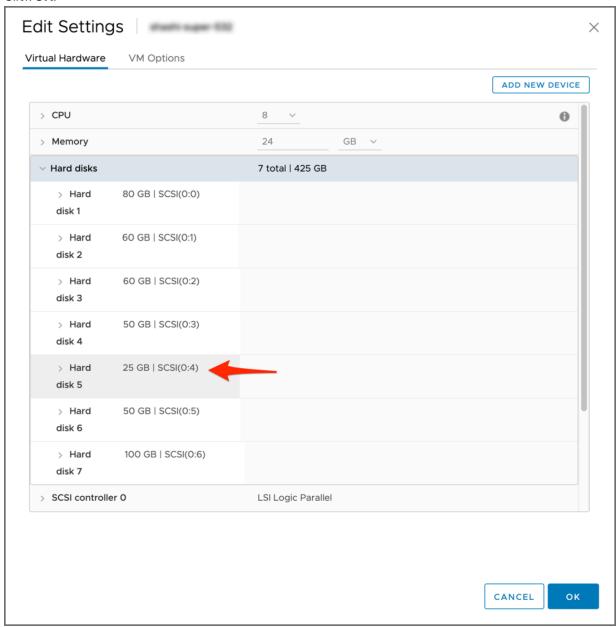
- 4. Right-click the FortiSIEM VM in VCenter and choose Edit Settings.
- 5. In the Edit Settings dialog box click the VM Options tab.
  - a. In Guest OS, select Linux from the drop-down list.
  - b. In Guest OS Version, select CentOS 8 (64-bit) from the drop-down list.

#### c. Click OK.

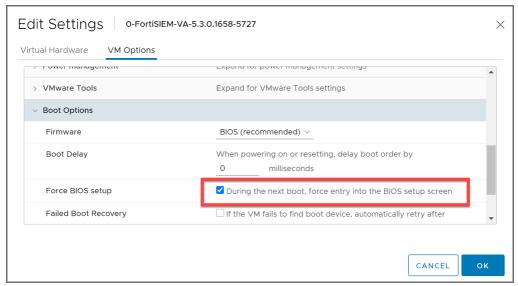


- 6. Open the Virtual Hardware tab.
  - a. Open the section for the 25GB disk.
  - **b.** Note the SCSI device number of the 25GB disk, for example, SCSI (0:4). You will need this information for a later step.

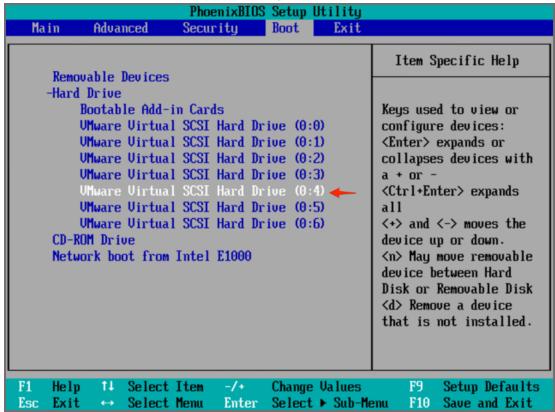
#### c. Click OK.



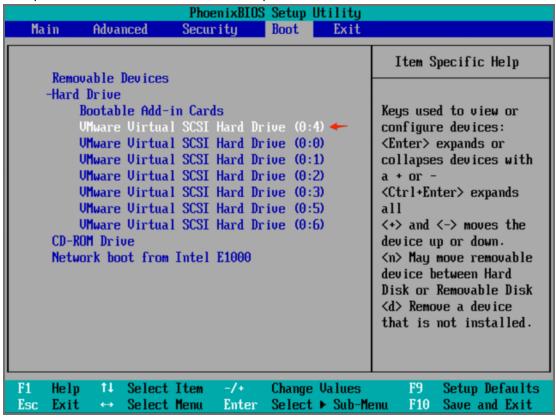
- 7. In the VM Options tab, open the Boot Options section.
  - a. In Force BIOS setup, select During the next boot, force entry into the BIOS setup screen.
  - b. Click OK.



- 8. In VCenter, right-click the FortiSIEM VM and select **Power > Power On**.
- **9.** In the **Summary** tab for the VM, click the **Launch Web Console** link. The Phoenix Setup Utility will open.
- **10.** In the Phoenix Setup Utility, use the arrow keys to go to the **Boot** tab. Identify your SCSI hard drive (in this case, VMware Virtual SCSI Hard Drive (0:4)), for example:



11. Select the new disk (in this case, VMware Virtual SCSI Hard Drive (0:4)) and use the + key to move it to the top of the list of virtual hard drives, for example:



- 12. Select Save and Exit (F10) to save your changes and exit the Phoenix Setup Utility.
- 13. The VM will restart automatically and you will be presented with a log in screen.

```
CentOS Linux 8 (Core)
Kernel 4.18.0-193.e18.x86_64 on an x86_64
localhost login: _
```

#### Migrate to FortiSIEM 6.1.1

Follow these steps to complete the migration process:

- 1. Log in to the bootloader shell as user root with password ProspectHills. You will immediately be asked to change your password.
- **2.** Create and mount the /images directory:
  - **a.** Change directory to root, for example:

# cd /

**b.** Create the /images directory, for example:

# mkdir -p /images

**c.** Mount the sdf1 (the 50GB disk) to /images, for example:

# mount /dev/sdf1 /images

Or using the UUID if the disk name changed:

# mount -U d4a5b82f-6e73-456b-ab08-d6e6d845d1aa /images

```
[root@fsmshell images]# 11
total 33647324
                                      9254 Oct 28 19:42 ao_login.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                       4739 Oct 28 19:42 ao_upload.png
                                       4096 Oct 28 19:42 backup
drwxr-xr-x 6 root root
             1 root root 938 Oct 28 19:42 bg.png
1 root root 26843545600 Oct 26 15:00 FortiSIEM-RAW-UM-6.1.1.0118.img
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r--
                              630081428 Oct 28 19:34 fsm_53_glassfish.xz
2771411616 Oct 28 19:41 fsm_53_phoenix.xz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                              4096 Oct 28 19:43 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118
282794080 Oct 26 16:13 FSM_Bootloader_6.1.1_build0118.zip
3926832827 Oct 26 16:19 FSM_Full_All_RAW_UM_6.1.1_build0118.zip
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
-rw-r--r--
              1 root root
-rw-r--r--
             1 root root
                                        814 Oct 26 22:26 grub_base
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                        39 Oct 28 19:28 latest -> /images/FortiSIEM-RAW-VM-6.1.1.0118.img
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root
                                      9254 Oct 28 19:42 login.png
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
drwx---- 2 root root
                                     16384 Oct 28 19:23 lost+found
                                        169 Oct 28 19:42 network_params.json
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                        165 Oct 28 19:42 network_params.json.bak
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                                      4096 Oct 28 19:42 org
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root
                                       234 Oct 28 19:42 origdisks
44 Oct 28 19:32 orig_UUID
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
                root root
                root root
                                         20 Jul 8 18:15 passwds
-rwxr-xr-x 1
                                     45675 Oct 26 22:21 phoenix_config.txt
177 Oct 28 19:32 pwd_backup
-rw-r--r--
                 500 501
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                                      56 Oct 28 19:32 pwd_backup.bak

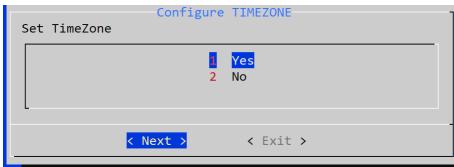
5602 Oct 28 19:42 upload.png

125 Aug 19 18:57 VERSION

3242 Oct 28 19:42 wl_login.png

1114 Oct 28 19:42 wl_upload.png
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root
                root root
-rw-rw-r-- 1 500 501
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root
      --r-- 1 root root
[root@fsmshell images]#
```

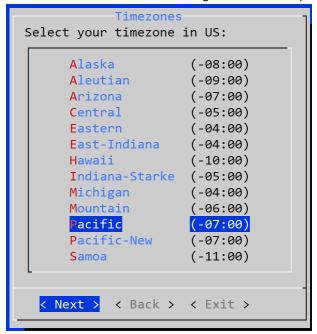
- **3.** Run the configFSM.sh command to configure the migration via a GUI, for example: # configFSM.sh
- 4. In the first screen of the GUI select 1 Yes to set a timezone. Press Next.



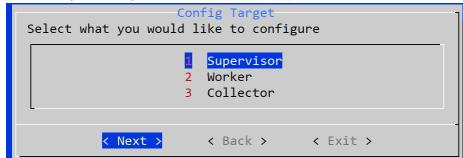
5. Select a region for the timezone. In this example, US is selected. Press Next.



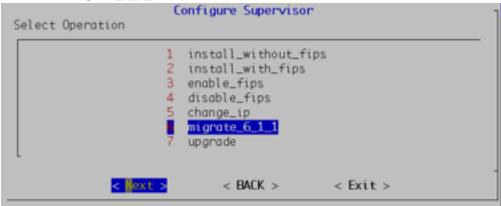
6. Select a timezone in the selected region. In this example, Pacific is selected. Press Next.



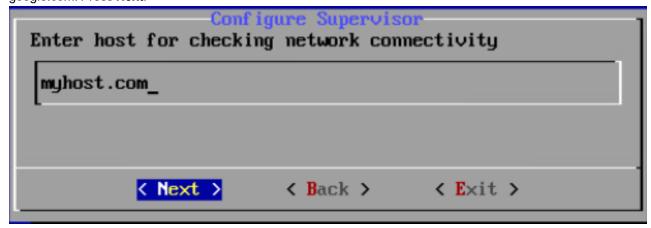
7. Select a target to configure. In this example, the **Supervisor** is selected. Press **Next**.



8. Select the 6 migrate\_6\_1\_1 Operation option. Press Next.



**9.** Test network connectivity by entering a host name that can be resolved by your DNS Server (entered in the previous step) and responds to ping. The host can either be an internal host or a public domain host like google.com. Press **Next**.



10. Press the Run command to complete migration, for example:

The options for the configureFSM.py script are described in the table here.

- 11. The script will take some minutes to run. When it is finished, migration is complete.
- $\textbf{12.} \quad \textbf{To ensure } \texttt{phMonitor} \textbf{ is running, execute the } \texttt{phstatus} \textbf{ command, for example:}$ 
  - # phstatus

### **Finishing Up**

After successfully migrating to 6.1.1, two unmounted disks will be present in the Supervisor node.

- SDA: 80 GB: previous version root partition (unmounted).
- SDE: 50 GB: installation images (unmounted).

These are there to recover VM from a disaster or in case of an upgrade/migration failure. If everything is up and running after the upgrade or migration you can remove them from the VM.

# **Migrate Cluster Installation**

This section provides instructions on how to migrate Supervisor, Workers, and Collectors separately in a cluster environment,

- Delete Workers
- Migrate Supervisor
- Install New Worker(s)
- · Register Workers
- Set Up Collector-to-Worker Communication
- · Working with Pre-6.1.0 Collectors
- Install 6.1.1 Collectors
- Register 6.1.1 Collectors

#### **Delete Workers**

- 1. Login to the Supervisor.
- 2. Go to Admin > License > Nodes and delete the Workers one-by-one.

- 3. Go to the **Admin > Cloud Health** page and make sure that the Workers are not present. Note that the Collectors will buffer events while the Workers are down.
- **4.** Shutdown the Workers. SSH to the Workers one-by-one and shutdown the Workers.

#### **Migrate Supervisor**

Follow the steps in Migrate All-in-one Installation to migrate the supervisor node. **Note:** FortiSIEM 6.1.1 does not support Worker or Collector migration.

#### Install New Worker(s)

Follow the steps in Cluster Installation > Install Workers to install new Workers. You can either keep the same IP address or change the address.

### **Register Workers**

Follow the steps in Cluster Installation > Register Workers to register the newly created 6.1.1 Workers to the 6.1.1 Supervisor. The 6.1.1 FortiSIEM Cluster is now ready.

### **Set Up Collector-to-Worker Communication**

- Go to Admin > Systems > Settings.
- 2. Add the Workers to the Event Worker or Query Worker as appropriate.
- 3. Click Save.

## **Working with Pre-6.1.0 Collectors**

Pre-6.1.0 Collectors and agents will work with 6.1.1 Supervisor and Workers. You can install 6.1.1 collectors at your convenience.

#### **Install 6.1.1 Collectors**

FortiSIEM does not support Collector migration to 6.1.1. You can install new 6.1.1 Collectors and register them to 6.1.1 Supervisor in a specific way so that existing jobs assigned to Collectors and Windows agent associations are not lost. Follow these steps:

- 1. Copy the http hashed password file (/etc/httpd/accounts/passwds) from the old Collector.
- 2. Disconnect the pre-6.1.1 Collector.
- 3. Install the 6.1.1 Collector with the old IP address by the following the steps in Cluster Installation > Install Collectors.
- **4.** Copy the saved http hashed password file (/etc/httpd/accounts/passwds) from the old Collector to the 6.1.1 Collector.

This step is needed for Agents to work seamlessly with 6.1.1 Collectors. The reason for this step is that when the Agent registers, a password for Agent-to-Collector communication is created and the hashed version is stored in the Collector. During 6.1.1 migration, this password is lost.

## **Register 6.1.1 Collectors**

Follow the steps in Cluster Installation > Register Collectors, with the following difference: in the phProvisionCollector command, use the --update option instead of --add. Other than this, use the exactly the same parameters that were used to register the pre-6.1.1 Collector. Specifically, use this form of the

phProvisionCollector command to register a 6.1.1 Collector and keep the old associations:

The password should be enclosed in single quotes to ensure that any non-alphanumeric characters are escaped.

Re-install new Windows Agents with the old InstallSettings.xml file. Both the migrated and the new agents will work. The new Linux Agent and migrated Linux Agent will also work.





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